

Daily Free Democrat.

PUBLISHED BY

S. M. BOOTH,

CORNER OF SPRING AND WEST WATER ST.

S. M. BOOTH, Editor.

CITY OF MILWAUKEE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17.

ALL LETTERS intended for publication, or for business connected with the paper, should be directed to "Free Democrat, Milwaukee, Wisconsin."

All letters designed only for the eye of the editor, should be addressed to "S. M. BOOTH, Milwaukee, Wisconsin."

To the People of the United States.

The People of the United States, without regard to past political differences or divisions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, to the policy of the present administration in the extension of Slavery in the Territories, in view of the admission of Kansas as a Free State, and of restoring the action of the Federal Government to the principles of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON, are invited by the National Committee, appointed by the Pittsburgh Convention of the 23d of February, 1850, to send from each State three Delegates to an Extraordinary Congress, and six delegates in all, to meet in PHILADELPHIA, ON THE SEVENTEENTH DAY OF JUNE, NEXT, for the purpose of recommending candidates to be supported for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

E. D. MORGAN, New York.

FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Maryland.

JOHN M. NILES, Connecticut.

DAVID WHIOT, Pennsylvania.

A. P. STONE, Ohio.

WILLIAM M. CHASE, Rhode Island.

JOHN Z. GOODRICH, Massachusetts.

GEORGE R. EYE, Virginia.

ARNER R. HOLLOWELL, Maine.

E. S. LEALAND, Illinois.

CHARLES DICKEY, Michigan.

GEORGE G. FOOTE, New Hampshire.

A. J. STEVENS, Iowa.

CORNELIUS COLE, California.

LAWRENCE BRAINERD, Vermont.

WILLIAM GROSE, Indiana.

WYMAN SPOFFER, Wisconsin.

G. M. K. PAULSON, New Jersey.

E. D. WILLIAMS, Delaware.

JOHN G. LEE, Kentucky.

JAMES REEDFATH, Missouri.

LEWIS CLAYSHAW, Dist. of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1850. — National Union Rec.

THE PRESIDENCY.

A CONSIDERABLE portion of the Republican press has expressed its preferences, either originally, or by copying the opinions of others, in relation to Presidential candidates. Most of them, however, have declared their willingness to unite on any good man, and to yield all personal preferences for the good of the cause. — The main thing to be insisted on, is capability, integrity, and unquestioned devotion to Republican principles. Till within two or three weeks the most prominent names for Republican nomination were Wm. H. Seward, of New York, and Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio.

Gov. Seward has thousands of warm and enthusiastic friends who would rejoice at the privilege of honoring for his election. If nominated, he will receive our cordial support. But it is generally understood that he will not be a candidate, unless overruled by the wishes of his friends.

Gov. Chase has also warm friends, who regard his nomination as a wise one, and think him at least as good a candidate as can be presented for the suffrages of the people.

Preston King and David Whirot are also spoken of in this connection, and are men of some mark in the political world.

The Republican party is composed mainly of the Free Democratic party, and the Seward, or Anti-Slavery wing of the Whig party, with a kindly accession from the old Democratic party. The Know Nothing party is made up, at present, of Whigs and Democrats—the Whig being the prevailing element. The Republican party, to succeed in the next election, must retain all its present force, and gain recruits from the liberal, progressive men in the ranks of the so-called Democracy. Our main hope is from those who have been accustomed to vote with the Democratic party. And any movement that looks like an old Whig movement, and is so engrossed as to give the Hunker presses just occasion to say to the honest Democrats in their ranks,—"You see this is the old Whig party, revived under a new name" will be fatal to our cause. For this reason alone, Mr. Seward, it seems to us, would not be an available candidate. He could not carry New York.—The party of that State was divided, one part following the lead of Seward and the other the fortunes of Fillmore. The strife has been so fierce and personal between them, that thousands would not vote for Seward, though they would vote for another man like Chase, holding substantially the same views that Seward does, on the Slavery Question. They would vote for Chase, as against Fillmore, but for Fillmore as against Seward. Then, again, Mr. Seward has made himself—whether justly or unjustly—obnoxious to thousands of Protestants for siding with Archbishop Hughes and the Catholics, on the School Question, and many, on this account, would not vote for him, while the Catholic vote would be thrown in a body, as it always has been, for the Pro-Slavery Democracy. He has also made himself specially obnoxious to the Know Nothings, by his terrible onslaught upon them, and tens of thousands, in the Free States, would vote for Chase—who has no fellowship with their creed, but has not made open war upon them—who would not vote for Seward.—And there is no man in the country who understands these facts better than William H. Seward, and hence he is not, or does not regard himself as a candidate.

What are the qualifications of Gov. Chase, and what elements are there in his character and history, if any, to render him an available candidate? He is a Democrat of the Jeffersonian stamp, of signal ability, prudence and firmness, who sets his foot down cautiously in the path of progress, but takes no steps backward. He was the first to expose the true character of the Nebraska Inquiry in that masterly Address to the People of the United States, and by his able speech in the U. S. Senate, which aroused the country to a sense of its danger. He has the clearest political record of any man in the nation, having uniformly voted against Land Grab, Colling's Steamship Swindles and extravagant appropriations. He is a statesman of the first class, possessed of a comprehensive, cultivated and thoroughly disciplined mind, of

liberal views, one of the solid men of the nation, peer to the first and second to none. He has long held to the principles of the Republican party, and, though a Democrat, he refused to vote for Pierce and the Fugitive Slave Act, on the Baltimore Platform, and voted for that tried Republican, John P. Hale. He would receive the cordial support of such men as Bryant, of the New York Evening Post, and all that class of men whom he represents, and would draw largely on the Democratic ranks throughout the Free States. He has carried his own State by a decisive majority against singular odds. He is a Western man, and, on that account, would be a preferable candidate throughout the West. For these and other reasons, we believe, that if Gov. Seward and his friends, and F. P. Blair and his friends, would go in cordially for Gov. Chase's nomination, he could be elected. We fear that no other man can be. As to Fremont, the Albany Journal, Boston Atlas, Chicago Tribune and other persons who have commenced the work of manufacturing him into a hero and a great man, know that there is nothing in his past history and qualifications to entitle him to be the leader and Presidential candidate of the Republican party; that no proof of his statemanship or devotion to Republican principles, other than can be found in the history of thousands of old Hunkers, or of Frank Pierce himself—if his declarations of 1845 are to be taken—exist. He is only known as a bold and adventurous pioneer, who, by a successful land speculation, has suddenly become immensely rich, and as the son in-law of Col. Benton. There is romance enough about his history, but romance is not the stuff to make Presidents of in these times. It is the same old scheme by which Harrison and Taylor were run into the Presidential chair, but in vastly different circumstances. Hard cider, or military glory, or successful pioneering, are not the qualities which will rally the men who are to fight the next Presidential battle, but breadth and depth of statesmanship, clearness of moral and mental vision, firmness of purpose, integrity of character, and tried devotion to Republican principles, are the qualities which the candidate must possess who would inspire the Republican host to do manful and successful battle in the coming conflict.

Such a man is Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio.—Such a man is Wm. H. Seward, of New York. And though we think Chase unquestionably the more available candidate, but if the choice falls not on him, in Heaven's name give us Wm. H. Seward. Give us a man to work for, and no more mankinds to be galvanized by laborious pullings of the press into the seeming proportions of manhood, whose success would be the ruin of the party and leave it, after election, where the election of Harrison and Taylor left the Whig Party, demoralized and undone.

Nominating Convention.

A CALL to the Abolitionists of the U. States, signed by Gerrit Smith, Lewis Tappan, William Goodell and Eight Hundred others, has been issued, for a National Convention, to be held at Syracuse, Wednesday, May 28th, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. It is not impossible that the course of the Philadelphia Convention, as foreshadowed by certain Republican presses, may make the nominees of the Syracuse Convention the standard bearers around whom true Republicans will be compelled to rally. A certain class of Republican presses are publishing articles in favor of certain candidates—Fremont, for instance—who were never known to be identified with the Republican cause, and whose profession of Republican faith is yet to be made. These articles are put forth to try the temper of the people, and see if they cannot be coaxed into some sort of their principles, for the hope of success.

We shall publish the Syracuse call soon, as part of the history of the times, that our readers may know the grounds on which many old Anti-Slavery men dissent from the position taken by the Pittsburgh Convention.

Mr. GREELEY writes that too many Republican members are inexplicably absent from Washington. He also thinks Mr. Seward's reply to Senator Crittenden's gross insults and attacks on him and other Free State men was too tame and spiritless. Coming from Seward's warmest personal friend, it is a pretty hard rap.

MILWAUKEE & WATERTOWN, R. R.—Mr. Hibbard, President of this Road, writes from New York as follows:

"I completed the purchase of 1,890 tons of Iron on the 9th of this month, of Messrs Chouteau, Sanford & Co. 750 tons of the Iron is here ready for shipment, sufficient with what we have on hand to enable us to have our road completed to Lowell, ten miles beyond Watertown, by the first of August next. The balance of our Iron is to be delivered on or before the 15th of August next, so that with no unnecessary delay, we can, without doubt, have the cars running to Columbus by the 15th of October next, twenty miles from Watertown.

"We buy our Iron on much better terms than I expected, when I left Milwaukee."

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.—Gov. Bachford has appointed Jacob H. Prouse, a Norwegian, Superintendent of public property, in place of Jas. Halpin removed. The Journal says he speaks the English language fluently, and is familiar with the German language.

The Journal also speaks of him as a good business man, strictly temperate and of unquestionable integrity. We are rejoiced at this appointment, because it looks as though Republicans K. N.'s were not going to have all the offices, and takes away the argument of the Hunkers, that this is a Know Nothing Administration.

THE Watertown Common Council have appointed Samuel Baird city Clerk, and J. A. Farham city Surveyor.

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.—The immigration at New York for the first quarter of the present year, as compared with the same period of three years is shown by the following table:

1853	1854	1855	1856
January	4,901	15,514	7,425
February	11,958	4,446	6,123
March	9,685	3,758	2,069
	20,544	23,718	9,152

SAILED.—The Str. *Aria* sailed from New York on the 16th inst., for Liverpool with 155 passengers and \$45,000 in Specie.

DANCING ACADEMY.—Prof. Deuchar's dancing lessons will commence on Saturday next.

Remarkable Prophecies Sixty-Six Years Ago.

The Philadelphia Bulletin has examined an article, published in 1786, in the Columbian Magazine, in which the author, giving full wing to his imagination, soars over the fields of the impossible, and predicts what will have come to pass in the year 1850, or sixty four years ahead of his time. As the piece is intended as a humorous quip, there can be no doubt that its author really believed that he had hit far beyond the limits of possibility, and never seriously dreamed that any of his predictions would ever be realized. Doubtless, the prophecy awoke much merriment in 1786.

"I dreamed" says the author in question, "that I was transported to a distant period as 1850, and that on entering a coffee-house, I took up a newspaper, and read some paragraphs of the following tenor, which struck me with surprise and pleasure."

The first paragraph contains an account, supposed to have reached Philadelphia, May 5th, of the defeat of the Algerine fleet by an American Admiral, and the bombardment and destruction of Algiers. This, which was thought to be ridiculous in 1786, was really accomplished before 1850—partly by Decatur, and James Buchanan their first choice for President.

California: Senate rejected the resolutions

condemnatory of the election of Mr. Banks previously adopted by the house.

The steamer *Corey* which left San Francisco for San Juan, took out 100 men for Walker's army. The San Jose Telegraph, boasts the name of Fremont & Blair for President and Vice President.

San Francisco markets dull and very strenuous.

Butter 40c; Lard 20c; Adamantines 28c.

Advices from Washington Territory state that a body of Indians 1500 strong were about to make another attack on the settlements.

Conflict had taken place on White River between a portion of the 4th infantry under Lieut. Kantz and a large body of Indians, latter routed, 1 white killed—Lieut. Kantz and 8 privates wounded.

The Indians were building a fort on White River and a large body of them were encamped near Lake Siquia River.

Genl. Wool had arrived at Vancouver and was preparing to take the field early in April.

The news of the defeat of Walker's troops under Slessinger is confirmed. It was brought to Panama by the dutch steamer Emily from San Jose.

An Express that arrived at Punta Arenas, states that the balance of Walker's men were found dead and it is supposed, others perished in the woods.

Official details from Genl. Mora are published in the San Juan papers.

Previous accounts state that Costa Rica is in great excitement, and the war was popular with all classes. Many foreign recruits had tendered their services to the Government already. 9000 men have been ordered, and a loan of \$100,000. Punta Arenas was full of troops. The principal army, 3000 strong, are marching on Nicaragua, and had crossed the frontier in eight days.

Genl. Mora in his dispatch to the Minister of War states that the attack lasted about 14 minutes when the filibusters broke and fled, terrorized, to the woods, closely followed by the Costa Ricans. The field was strewn with dead. Genl. Mora's troops were in high spirits and well armed.

The Cholera and fever were making great ravages in Nicaragua among the natives and Walker's army.

Arrival of the Empire City—Nicaragua Troops Defeated.

The Empire City arrived at New Orleans on the 15th inst., with California dates to the 25th ult.

The mail steamer Geo. Law, for New York from Aspinwall, had sailed with \$1,700,000 in treasure.

The Indian troubles in Oregon and Washington territories continued.

The steamer *Osprey* was burned at her dock at Kingston, Jamaica, March 25th. She was nearly a new boat, and belonged to the New York & Venezuela Steamship Co., and is a total loss.

Advices from Aspinwall state that Col.

John Fitch's steamboat, with a description of the new vessel, "which is to be prop

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Carl Buehner vs. Barret Stryker et al. Emmons & Van Dyke, complainant's solicitors.—A. W. Randall, defendant's solicitors; decree.

George W. White et. al. vs. Frank M. Wever, Brown & Ogden, plaintiff's attorney; dismissed.

Jury discharged until first Monday of May, and court adjourned until Monday next.

STR. HENRY.—This steamer has stopped running between this port and Chicago, and will, for the present season, ply between here and Two Rivers.

FOR the type of the Mayor's message, yesterday, we forgot to say we were indebted to the Sentinel.

POICE COURT.—Michael Lines and Timothy McGire were fined \$1 each, this forenoon, for drunkenness; Ann Cary, for like offense, was sent to jail for 5 days in default of payment of a fine of \$1; John Landgraf, charged with an assault and battery upon W. Miller, was tried and acquitted.

BURGLARY.—On Tuesday night the Saloon under Schenck's confectionery on East Water Street, was broken into, and \$6 taken therefrom.

PLANKINTON'S ADDITION.—A few weeks ago, Mr. John Plankinton bought some 50 acres of land, in the western part of Second Ward, for \$75,000. He has had it laid out into 400 lots, 172 of which he has sold for \$47,500. He will make a handsome sum by the operation.

AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—This company have leased the office and grounds of J. L. McVicker & Co.

EDITH HALE.—A Village Story, by Thrice Talmon.

The authoress has paid her publishers, Messrs. Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston, a handsome compliment, by inscribing her book to them. The book is well written, and the interest throughout admirably sustained. The scenes are laid chiefly in Waterbury, a New England village. Although we would have preferred Edith to have married her first love, she didn't, and as we can't help it, we graciously submit. We thought all the while, that poor old uncle of hers would turn out just as he did. Read it, girls, and see if you don't say so too.

CHARLES GIFFORD.—The SUBSCRIBER offers this Spring a very superior lot of Yerba-Stock. The attention of those wishing to plant trees of Extra Size and Quality, is respectfully solicited. These offered, are in every respect better trees than can be had from Eastern nurseries, and are warranted to be in the most perfect condition.

CHARLES GIFFORD,

April 14, 1856. (opposite) Spring Street.

Marine Intelligence.

MILWAUKEE, APRIL 17, 1856.

ARRIVED—APRIL 16—17.

Steamer Superior, Two Rivers.
Steamer Traveler, Two Rivers.
Steamer Cleveland, Clark, Chicago.

CLEARED—APRIL 16—17.
Steamer Cleveland, Clark, Two Rivers.
Steamer Superior, Jones, Chicago.
Steamer Traveller, Two Rivers, Chicago.
Schooner Jones, Marion, Grand Haven.
Schooner Wallace, L. Wrenne, Sheboygan.
Schooner Atton, J. Johnson, Manitowoc.
Schooner Kitti Grant, Johnson, Muskegon.
Schooner Clery, —, Manistee.

MILWAUKEE COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Office of the Daily Free Democrat, MILWAUKEE, April 17, 1856.

The market is very quiet, and wheat seems rather on the decline.

FLOUR—7.00 per 50; No. 1, 8.00

WHEAT—WINTER, 1.35; SPRING, 1.10; 1.15

RYE—1.00; 1.06

CORN—45.50

OATS—35.00

BARLEY—1.40; 1.50

POTATOES—87.100

PORK—5.50 6.00

deed

The Stock in the largest and most desir-
able brought to the western market.

NEW Goods,

Of our own importation and manufacture, which will be
sold to the trade at the lowest New York Jailing price.

JEWELERS, MERCHANTS AND PEDDLERS,

Will do well to call before going East, or purchasing else-
where. Among this stock may be found full assort-
ment of WATCHES,From the most celebrated manufacturers. Also the latest
patterns of JEWELRY, LACE, ETC.WATCH GLASSES and MATERIALS; also, WATCH-
MAKERS' TOOLS, of every variety.

The subscriber is thinking for past favors, and requests

a continuance of them.

Milwaukee, December 28, 1855.

CHAS. E. JENKINS,
County Judge.

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The Old Stand, Still in full Blast.

HAVERSTICK, BENNETT & CO.,

WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF

Merchants to their large Stock of

Foreign Staple

AND

DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Now on Hand, which they offer to the Trade,

Cheap for Cash or Good Approved Paper,

At their OLD STAND,

NO. 141 EAST WATER STREET,

MILWAUKEE, — WISCONSIN.

250 Bales Atlantic, A. Pacific, Stark, Nansen, Bedford

and other Sheetings,

200 Bales Batts, 100 Bales Stock A. Batts,

150 " Wedding, 150 " Star,

150 " Wicking, 30 " Pickles,

35 " White, and red

120 Cases Prints, Merrimack, Cheesec, Dunnell, Phillip

Allen & other well known Brands,

20 Cases Kentucky Jeans, 75 Cases Dusters,

10 " Drapery, 10 " Linen, 10 " Damask, 10 " Chambray,

50 " Blanket Sheetings, 25 " York, Nettles,

And everything else usually handled in a Dry Goods Job

House.

To the Merchants we would extend the invitation gen-
erally to call and examine our stock and price before

purchasing, as we are satisfied that we can and will sell

goods cheap, as the cheapest, and give you an entire

new Stock to purchase from.

At the Old Stand, No. 141 East Water Street,

HAVERSTICK, BENNETT & CO.

Premium Furniture Establishm't

OF

NOYES, FLERTZHEIM & CO.,

219 and 221 East Water Street, Milwaukee.

THE PROPRIETORS are now

WORK usually engaged in

with the Foundry and Machine

Business. Our business are New and Extensive.—our

Stock of Tools, Etc.,

In making our purchases we have spared

no pains to get the best.

We are now fully prepared to build Strong Engines,

and other machinery, and to supply

any order.

We are prepared to cut out of all descriptions,

both printed and hand.

In a Foundry, we are prepared to

make all kinds of castings, from

small to large.

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